

SAVING WORKERS FORCED OPEN SHOPS

Luke Grant Reports on Erectors-Bridge Builders' Dynamic Experiences.

DECLARES FORCE NEVER WILL CEMENT RELATIONS

Gives History of Struggle and Blames Employers for Putting Spies in Unions.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The United States commission on industrial relations today made public the last of the reports to be printed at this time. It is a report by Luke Grant on the controversy between the National Erectors' Association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The report relates at length the history of the conflict between these groups of employers and unionists. It goes into the history of the campaign of dynamiting conducted by officials of the union.

The Los Angeles Times explosion, says Mr. Grant, did not involve the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, except that the explosion was perpetrated by one of the agents who had been made use of by officials of this union in causing other explosions.

Mr. Grant's Conclusions.
Mr. Grant's conclusions regarding the various incidents of the conflict are stated as follows:
In a study of conditions obtaining in the structural iron industry and the relations between the ironworkers and their employers the most striking fact is that the application of physical force will neither establish nor maintain just and fair relations between employers and employees.

The abuse of power is not always on the side of the employer. Where unions are in complete control, abuses are as apt to develop as where the employers exercise absolute power. In neither case is the condition conducive to industrial peace.

If an employer issues an order because he has the power to do so without regard to the wishes of his employees, the order may be obeyed, but it may create a great deal of dissatisfaction. If a union adopts a certain rule imposing some restriction on the employer without his knowledge or consent, the rule may be enforced, but it will arouse the antagonism of the employer. If the union representative and the employer sit down together and discussed the matter in the light of reason they could probably agree that the issue was not so important after all.

Ironworkers Start Fight.
The ironworkers were the first to display an uncompromising attitude two months after the strike began. The American Bridge Company offered to meet substantially the demands made when the strike was called. It offered to employ union men on all its erection work, whether done by it directly or by subcontract, and to pay the recognized rate of wages.

But the Philadelphia convention of the union added a new demand, which in substance was that the American Bridge Company should employ the National Tube Company to employ union ironworkers on the erection of a tube mill at McKeesport. The strike was against the American Bridge Company and it was not erecting the tube mill. The union could have accepted the settlement that was offered and won its original demands.

Later, when the union realized the mistake that had been made and was ready to compromise, it was the American Bridge Company that assumed the uncompromising attitude. Its officers refused to hold further conferences with the union representatives. The union had erred and there was no part for it. The company had opened its doors once and invited the union to step in. When it refused the doors were forever barred. It was then that the union, to use a metaphor, tried to blow the doors open with dynamite. They are still closed and barred.

Open Shop Advantages.
The policy pursued by the ironworkers' organization in the beginning of the strike in refusing to allow its members to work on subcontracts taken by union firms from the American Bridge Company gave the open shop employers a decided advantage in the contest, an advantage which the union never afterward able to overcome. This policy was rescinded by the national executive board on the advice of President Ryan some eight months after the strike began, but by that time the open shop policy had been firmly established in some localities.

Pursuance of this policy on subcontracts led to the open shop war in New York city and caused the suspension of the ironworkers from the joint arbitration board of the building contractors and building trades unions. This weakened the union by placing it in a position where it did not have the sympathetic support of other trades and in a corresponding degree it strengthened the position of the open shop employers.

Jurisdiction Causes Trouble.
Another policy of the ironworkers' union which furnishes one of the chief reasons for the employers desiring to maintain open shop conditions, is its claims of jurisdiction of work. The employers have always desired to employ unskilled laborers at lower pay to perform certain classes of work claimed by the union for its members at the union rate of wages.

Employment of unskilled labor at low wages to do work claimed by skilled labor at higher wages decreases the cost of production. Behind the desire of the skilled workman in the building trades to control all the work he can, even when such work might be satisfactorily performed by unskilled labor, lies the question of unemployment. The question of unemployment has a direct bearing also on the question of efficiency and restriction of output. The slogan today is efficiency and scientific management. If it is not enough work now to keep the average building trades workman employed more than three months a year in normal times, it is difficult for him to understand why he should increase his efficiency so that he could perform that work in eight months. To him it looks like reason from the wrong end, so that the average union man is not so widely enthusiastic over efficiency systems as he is not convinced that he will create new work by increasing his output.

Benefits Erectors.
The American Bridge Company and other members of the National Erectors' Association have maintained the open shop because they believe it has been to their financial interest to do so. Under the open shop policy they are free to conduct their operations at best advantages. If they desire to employ laborers at a low rate of pay to perform work that under a union agreement would be done by skilled men at higher wages, they do so without fear of strikes. In this way the aggregate wages of the ironworkers are reduced, although the nominal rate per hour for skilled men may be maintained. The fight for the open shop is at bottom a fight for increased profits for employers.

Company and other large structural iron firms desire the open shop. They are much less interested in erection work than they are in the manufacture of structural steel in their fabricating shops. They fear the unionizing of their shops much more than they do their erection work. The structural ironworkers' organization claims jurisdiction over the men in the fabricating shops and has made many efforts to organize them, although such efforts have largely been unsuccessful.

Holds Down Organization.
The tendency of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies has been to prevent the spread of organization among the employees. The tendency of the ironworkers and all other organizations of labor is and always has been to extend their sphere of influence. Therein lies the main reason for the clash of interests in this particular situation.

The officials of the United States Steel Corporation realized that if the power of the union was to be curbed the opportune time had arrived. The demand for the erection of the McKeesport tube mill placed the union in the position of the aggressor. In refusing to accede to the demand the company took a defensive position. Later, as the fight grew in intensity, the American Bridge Company and some of its associates in the National Erectors' Association became the aggressors, to the extent of insisting that firms taking subcontracts from them should complete them on the open shop basis. The union, on the other hand, used its power and influence to have contracts taken away from open shop firms, and frequently it succeeded.

Shops Still Open.
Such gains or losses, however, were incidental. The principal firms which declared for the open shop in May, 1906, are still open shop and have been so continuously.

The union has believed throughout that it was in a fight for existence. That in large measure is true. The open shop policy, as understood and practiced by the National Erectors' Association, means the destruction of the union.

Both Are Blamed.

If the union resorted to unfair and unlawful methods in the prosecution of the fight, the employers were in a desperate predicament. The system of espionage which they maintained in local unions, before and after the outbreak of hostilities, did much toward creating and preserving the spirit of hostility which made the destruction of property possible.

That the employers had paid spies in the union does not admit of doubt. That the system bred suspicion among the employees of the union and hatred of their employers, is equally certain. Organization raised the wages of structural ironworkers almost 50 percent in fifteen years. It was natural that they should rally to the support of the American Bridge Company, which its existence was threatened.

The employment of spies by the employers was a crime, but it was not a crime to dynamite the property of the ironworkers, although the one was within the law and the other was not.

The fear of the consequences may prevent a recurrence of violence, but it will not re-establish amicable relations between the companies and the union. Only the recognition by each side of the rights of the other can accomplish that, and both sides must agree on what those rights are and define them by mutual consent.

MINE GOLD OUTPUT HIGHER.

Yield of \$20,653,496 Is Increase Over 1913 of \$246,538.

The total yield of mine gold in California in 1914, as reported by the United States geological survey, was \$20,653,496, an increase of \$246,538 over that of 1913. With the exception of one year—1853—the mine gold output of the state in 1914 was higher than it ever before had. It was then that the value of the entire mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in California in 1914 was \$25,710,645, which is \$1,842 less than the value in 1913. The decrease is mainly due to the falling off of the production of copper brought about by the closing down of certain large properties soon after the outbreak of the war. Since the close of the year 1914, these plants have resumed operations. There was an increase in the output of silver of \$3,460,000, and of lead of 737,531 pounds, but the output of zinc declined.

Alumni to Raise Million Endowment.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., August 26.—An announcement is made of the appointment of a committee of five prominent graduates of the University of Michigan to direct the campaign for raising \$1,000,000 among the alumni with which to erect and endow a home for the Michigan Student Union.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Earned Surplus, \$1,000,000.

The Washington Loan and Trust Company
OFFICERS
John Joy Edson, President.
Ellis Spear, Vice President.
John B. Larner, Vice President and General Counsel.
Andrew Parker, Vice President.
Harry G. Meem, Treasurer.
Boyd Taylor, Asst. Treasurer.
Thos. Bradley, Real Estate Officer.
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Make a Pay Day Deposit
—in the Banking Department of this company, where your money will be protected by ample resources and conservative management.
Interest Paid on All Accounts
—Our Trust Department acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, Agent, Assignee, etc.
Cor. 9th and F Sts. N.W.

OUR BOYHOOD AMBITIONS.

—By Webster.



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CUTS FOUR MILLIONS FROM RURAL DELIVERY

Postmaster General Proposes to Give Better Service for Less Money.

In order to provide rural delivery of the mails during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1916, Postmaster General Burleson will ask Congress, at the opening of the next session, for \$4,000,000. This is \$4,000,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, continued by resolution from last year, owing to the failure of the post office appropriation bill in final hours of the last Congress. A statement issued today by the Post Office Department showing how great savings have been made in the delivery of rural mail while the service has at the same time been considerably extended is in part as follows:

"Of the \$49,000,000 which will be requested, it is estimated that \$45,000,000 will operate all the rural routes now authorized. The additional \$4,000,000 will pay for new service to be established before or during the twelve months to be covered by the appropriation."

Provides for Extensions.

"This reduced appropriation will give service to all patrons who had rural delivery at the outset of the present postal administration; will defray the expense of operating the 6,000 new routes or extensions of old routes established by Mr. Burleson, and will meet the increase of pay averaging \$100 granted last year by Congress to certain of the rural carriers."

"In March, 1913, there were pending in the Post Office Department approximately 3,200 petitions for the establishment or extension of rural mail facilities. Many of these had moldered in postal files for years. Since March, 1913, the department has received about 2,000 additional petitions. Now, except a few presented within the last ninety days, not a single petition is pending before the department. Those of recent origin are in the hands of inspectors in the field for report on their merits."

"New service thus far established takes the United States postal system within convenient reach of fully two million additional patrons. Service yet to be established will reach at least 750,000 more."

Economies in the Service.

"The appropriation for rural delivery

STERN MEASURES AT PORTUGAL

Lisbon Government Determined to Suppress the Royalist Uprising.

LISBON, via Paris, August 30.—Parliament has adopted a resolution stating that the government, in view of the grave events in northern Portugal, will employ most rigorous measures to preserve order. Newspapers report that the present cause of the disturbances is Capt. Henrique de Paiva Coelho, royalist leader.

Last Friday the Portuguese minister of the interior, Dr. Silva, announced in the national council that a monarchial movement had broken out in northern Portugal and that the barracks at Guimarães, near Braga, had been attacked and many persons wounded.

Epizootic Quarantine Modified.
Modifications of the foot and mouth disease quarantine, effective after August 26, were ordered yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. The quarantine is entirely removed from Massachusetts. Other territory is affected by the order in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Epworth League Conference Ends.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 30.—With the address of Dr. O. E. Brown of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., the Epworth League conference of the Southern Methodist Church, which has been in session at Lake Junaluska, came to an end Saturday night. The Epworth League meeting closes the conference season at Lake Junaluska. Four conferences have been held and all have been attended by delegates from various sections of the earth.



Starts With a Rush!

D. J. Kaufman's Annual Sale of Emery Neglige Shirts

275 Dozen—a Total of 3,300 Fine Emery Neglige Shirts That Sold as High as \$2.00. Now Selling at

69c

(Only 6 to a Purchaser)

Busy as Bees. Get in Today or Early Tomorrow

We have on sale the entire manufacturer's balance of the famous Emery Shirts every year. We take them all just as they are—some are slightly soiled; some slightly imperfect. We could easily sell them at double the price, but we prefer to give you the benefit of the saving, and make a big midsummer shirt sale that every man in Washington looks forward to and appreciates. This year the purchase embraces 275 dozen—making a total of 3,300 Fine Neglige Shirts, white and fancies, plain and plaided bosoms, cuffs attached or detached; also soft negliges, with the double soft cuffs—every size from 13½ to 19. Regular \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Shirts, now selling at 69c.

The selling has been terrific—get in early. Remember, this treat comes only once a year.

We want as many men as possible to share in this sale—we limit the number to SIX TO A PURCHASER.

Money's Worth or Money Back

D. J. Kaufman
(INCORPORATED)

The Map's Store. 1005-7 Pa. Ave.

LOS ANGELES TEAM VICTOR.

Wins Interclub Military Rifle Shoot, Scoring 2,294 Out of 2,500.

The Los Angeles team, with a score of 2,294 in a possible 2,500, won the interclub military rifle shoot in July, according to announcement just made by the National Rifle Association. G. L. Workman of Los Angeles made the highest individual score—243. Scores of other clubs in the competition were:

Phoenix, 2,239; Fort Pitt, 2,237; Quinlance of New Haven, 2,230; Kane, Pa., 2,232; Gisholt, Madison, Wis., 2,231; Seattle, 2,229; Hoosier, Indianapolis, 2,237; Nogales, Ariz., 2,208; Douglas, Ariz., 2,188; St. Paul, 2,175; Bucyrus, Ohio, 2,167; Fremont, Ohio, 2,065; St. Augustine, Fla., 2,015; Stanton, Neb., 1,982; Newark, N. J., 1,983; Garfield, 1,941; 1,916; Honolulu, Hawaii, 1,863; Bladen, Neb., 1,479; and Engineers, Cleveland, 1,216.

Zaandam, Holland, is to have a sugar factory.

Buy Now Before the Advance

OUR HIGH-GRADE COAL
EVERY TON A BARGAIN

W. H. MARLOW
Phone Main 311 Main Office, 811 E. N.W.

Zaandam, Holland, is to have a sugar factory.

Parcel Post Mail Orders Bring Our Store to Your Door

Store Hours: 8:15 A.M. to 5 P.M. Daily.

LANSBURGH & BRO.
420 TO 430 7TH ST.
417 TO 425 8TH ST.

Leaders Then Established 1860 Leaders Now

Purchase Sale of Fine

Undermuslins 47c

Values to 75c, at...
Gowns, Petticoats, Drawers, Corset Covers and Combinations
All are made of fine muslins, nainsooks or cambric, in any number of pretty styles. Delicately trimmed with laces and fine embroidery. Values to 75c. Choice... 47c
Third Floor—Undermuslins.

The Last Day of Our Final Clearance Sale

Every Woman's or Misses' Summer Wash Dress

Left on Our Racks Must Be Sold Tomorrow

265 Wash Dresses, Values to \$3.50, Choice, 49c

295 Wash Dresses, Values to \$7.00, Choice, 99c

Women's White Pique Wash Skirts, values to \$1.00, 29c

80 Children's, Misses' and Juniors' Dresses, values up to \$6.00. Sizes 13 to 16 only. 95c

150 Middy Blouses for Misses and Children, values to \$1.00. 39c

3 White Satin Wedding Dresses, values up to \$42.50. \$10.95

Choice.

On Sale Second Floor—Suit Section—Lansburgh & Bro.

Women's Blouses

At 99c

Values to \$1.50

Women's Fine Voile and Organdie Blouses. All with the new collars; some neatly embroidered. Lace and embroidery trimmed, and a host of other beautiful models. All sizes, 36 to 44. Values to \$1.50. Choice... 99c

54x90 inch; cut size; 66c value. Special... 40c

72x90 inch; ¾-bed size; 75c value. Special... 45c

81x90 inch; double-bed size; 80c value. Special... 47c

81x99 inch; double-bed size; extra long; 85c value. Special... 50c

On Sale Main Floor—Domestic Department.

The Great Sheet Sale

Will Continue Tomorrow

Our announcement in yesterday's paper caused sensational selling in this department, but there still remains a good assortment of sizes for tomorrow's shoppers. These sheets are subject to slight imperfections, but so slight as not to impair the wear. Choose from the following:

90x90 inch; extra double-bed size; 85c value. Special... 50c

90x90 inch; extra double-bed size; extra long; 90c value. Special... 55c

81x99 inch; best quality double-bed size; extra long; 95c value. Special... 60c

42x36 and 46x36 inch Pillowcases; best quality cotton. 10c value. Choice... 10c

On Sale Main Floor—Domestic Department.

Again Tomorrow

40-Inch All-Silk Crepe de Chines

\$1.50 Quality

At \$1 yd.

Beautifully finished All-silk Crepe de Chine, of good heavy quality and perfectly woven. Every wanted color for street, afternoon and evening wear. Supply your needs for the coming season at this special price tomorrow. 8th Street Annex—Silks.

The Last Day of the August Bedwear Sale

Offers values that no economical housewife should miss. Take advantage of the extraordinary savings and supply your needs for the coming winter season.

\$5.00 White and Gray Wool Blankets, \$3.85

A bed covering of quality; woven and finished to insure warmth; dainty borders of pink and blue. Regular \$5.00 value. August Sale price, \$3.85.

The pair... \$4.66

For One More Day You Can Buy

50c to 79c

Wool Dress Goods

At 39c yd.

An opportunity not to be missed by any economy-wise woman in Washington. Supply the child's school dress or a dress for your own use from these exceptional values. All colors and black are included in a number of the newest weaves.

Undermuslins 47c

Values to 75c, at...
Gowns, Petticoats, Drawers, Corset Covers and Combinations
All are made of fine muslins, nainsooks or cambric, in any number of pretty styles. Delicately trimmed with laces and fine embroidery. Values to 75c. Choice... 47c
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\$6.00 White Wool California Blankets, \$4.66

Made of the finest selected materials which satisfy the particular housewife—finished in the best possible